## Additional Intelligence by the Europa TRIROTE FROM ENGLAND TO HENRY CLAY. INTERESTING COMMERCIAL CIRCULARS.

&c., &c., &c.

Advices from Paris are to the evening of Friday. The favorable news from Turkey had produced a good impresaion on the Bourse, and all kinds of securities were firmer The three per cents closed at 79f. 85c., five per cents 103%. Letters from Constantinople to the 14th inst. report that Prince Menschikoff had an audience with the Sultan on the previous day, the result of which was very favorable. Lord Stratford had left Vienna for Constanti

gesuted a full pardon to all the prisoners concerned in

payment, in due course, of the dividends falling due on the lat of April on the 4% per cent sterling bonds of the

City of Boston.

The Pope has presented to the Emperor of Austria a teoth, taken from the blessed remains of the Apostle Peter, by the hands of his Holiness himself.

The Paris papers announce the death of the Duke of

The Paris papers announce the death of the Duke of Padua. The duke, who was seventy-eight years of age, was a member of the Senate. He was allied to the family of the superor, his father having been a cousin-german of the grandmother of Napoleon III.

A remarkable change, it is said, is in progress among the Jews in almost every country. Rabbiniam, which has ensisted the minds of the people for so many ages, is rapidly losing its influence. Multitudes are throwing as de the Mishna and the Talmud, and betaking themselves to the study of Moses and the Prophets. Among the Jews in Landon there is, at the present time, great demand for copies of the Old Testament. The subject of their restoration to Palestine, and the nature of the promises on which the expectation is founded, are extraored yelloguing, their attention.

The Austrian navy consists of 6 frigates, carrying 215 guas; 5 correctes, 92 guas; 7 brigs, 112 guas; 6 schooners, 105 guas; 18 sloops, 60 guas; 5 schooner brigs, 12 guas; 11 steamers, 64 guas, and 9 trabacolis.

Baron Von Senck, an Austrian artillery officer, quarter-

12 guas; 11 steamers, 64 guas, and 9 trabacolis.

Baron Von Senck, an Austrian artillery officer, quartered at Mayence, is said to have made such improvements in gun cotton that it can now be made available for all descriptions of firearms.

It is expected that a return will shortly be called for in the House of Commons, London, to show the remarkable instances of longevity, as well as the singular tenacity for office, shown by some of the heads of departments connected with the admiralty of England.

Subscriptions from India to the Wellinston removed.

connected with the admiraity of England.

Subscriptions from India to the Wellington memorial have begun to be raised. Bombay has set the example, not less than £2,000 having been subscribed at the meeting. Of this sum Sir Jamsetjee Jejechhoy, the Parsee Koght, has given £560.

The trial of Perichard, who is accused of the murder of the Archbishop of Paris, in the insurrection of June, 1848, began on Wednesday, March 23d, before the Court Martial of the First Military Division.

Buils have arrived from Rome, in Ireland, appointing the Rey Patrick Fallon parish oriest of Iouclea, Ennistymon, to the Roman Cathodic bishopric of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora, vacant by the death of the late Right Rev. Br. Ffrench.

At 5 o clock on Wednesday evening, March, 23d, there

Dr. Ffrench.

At 5 c clock on Wednesday evening, March 22d, there was a severe snow storm in Ireland, and the ground was covered to the depth of nearly two inches, with wind blowing piercingly from the northeast. Five scores of tons weight of German clocks are im-ported into England, at Southampton, in the course of

There are 11,000 husbands in Australia, whose wives have been left behind. Doctor Graves, of Dublin, died upon the 20th of March.

Letters for the Papal States, from England, when specially addressed, to be forwarded in the Prussian closed mails via Belgium, may in future be sent either uneasls or paid to their destination, at the option of the sender.

The potatoe crop, in the neighborhood of Galway, Ireland, is stated to have sustained considerable injury from frost in the end of March which penetrated to the seed, and completely destroyed it.

The London Chronicle of March 22 has an able article upon the Enstern question. The writer seems to doubt the sincerity of the Imperial propagandism sought to be pursued toward the Ottoman Empire in Europe.

The London India Name deads it that if the Salesh

The London Daily News dreads "that if the Sultan's European dominions be wrested from kin, Russia will gain a frontier corresponding with the Indian dominion of Engiand."

or cogrand."

The English press has daily comments upon the inaugural address of the President. (be hundred and ninety mail bags for Sydney and Port Philip discribarked from the Australian steamship, were shiped on board the Albemarle, at Flymouth, on Saturday March 19, to sail for the colony in a few days. The London Globe, March 22, thinks "that the difficulties of Bleeues Ayres will be solved only by the success of ledening the suc

tederake m.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, Ireland, still opposes the Queen's Colleges.

The French budget appears to have been brought into equilibrium at last. Six weeks ago it was reported that its easier would be about £3,000,000. Now we are told that the estimates have been so much reduced as to leave a small surgius on the income of next financial year ever the expeniture. Not that the expenditure is by any means to be considered moderate. Even after all the reductions that have been made, the cost of governing the people of France is upwards of £60,000,000.

Mr. John Duffy, who was employed for the last twenty.

Mr. John Duify, who was employed for the last twenty years by the "Underwriters Association" of Liverpool, died, grow the 19th of March, in that town.

cied, upon the 19th of March, in that town.

The English mining adventures appear to succeed. The Munica Journal of March says:—

in foreign mines transactions have taken place in Alteo, Burra Burra Imperial Brazilian, Linares, Santiago, Messon and South American, Adelaide Land and Gold, Brucuta, Jamaica, Monarch, National Brazilian, North Brit as Australa alan. Pontgibaud Port Royal and St. Andrews, Nova Scotia Copper, and Worthing. The Journal adds, that the operations have been successful in all cases.

The Lordan Globe, March 19th, says:—The late session of the Australian Legislature. called together on the 1st of Sept., has distinguished itself by a considerable amount of work done. Besides the estimates, 29 bills have been under discussion, some of them embracing subjects of the highest future importance.

the highest future importance.

The Roglish fleet in the Mediterranean consisted, March 21st, of five sail of the line, a heavy frighte, and a sloop, three steam figates, three steam sloops, and three other steamers. Total 16 ships, 666 guns, 6,319 men, and 2,930 heres some in steamers.

A casting took place March 19th at the foundry at Woolwich dockward, of a brass screw propeller for the Agamemous 91, screw steamship, at Portsmouth. The quantity of metal required for the casting was about 11 toos, and the time occupied in running it first, into an irou pot made for the purpose, and subsequently into the screw propeller mould, was about 20 minutes. Messra. Vianna, Jones, and Chapple, of Liverpool, have

established a line of steam packet communication with Oporto. The first vessel despatched to the new station was the screw-steamer Ratler, Benson, commander, which took ber departure from Liverpool on Saturday evening, March 18th. The inhabitants of Windsor met March 24, for the pur

pose of adopting congratulatory addresses to her Majesty, and his Boyal Highness Prince Albert, on the preservation of her Majesty, the Prince, and the royal family and household, under the perilous circumstances of the late

Professor A. F. Wiegmann, the well known botanist deed on the 12th March, at Brunswick, at the age of 8

years.

A court martial at Prague recently condemned three pupils of the School of Arts to thirty and sixty blows of a red, for the making demonstrations in favor of Kossuth

## Tribute to Henry Clay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. Six-The enclosed frail tribute to the memory of your immortal statesman, Henry Clay, was composed on the evening of the 17th of July last, immediately after hearing of Mr. Clay's death-an event which spread gloom throughout the land, and, perhaps, throughout every land under Heaven. Should it reac's you before the 12th of April, the auniversary of Mr. Clay's birthday, and should you deem it worthy a place in your valuable and wide o'rculating journal, it is very much at your service. Shoold it find favor with you, and be inserted, and you will have the goodness to favor me with a copy of the paper which contains it, you will greatly oblige

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT BANKS, Miller.

Backgrow, Yorkshire, England. ON THE DEATH OF THE HON. HENRY CLAY.

ON THE DEATH OF THE HON. HENRY CLAY.

The great American Senator, who duly and truly carned for himself the most envisible title of "the Statesman of the Union".

Weep! woe-struck land, Columbia, wail, oh West, North, South and East, for him who knew not ye As more than sections of his country.

Weep for the loss of him who served these best— Whese world wide fame stood an half century's test. Through turmoil ferce, 'mid scrutiny severe. Yet when did nation more a man revere?

And when was land with nobler patriot bless'd?

Pest, mighty chief—well hast thou done thy part!

The alghest glory man e'er reached was thine:
A worth's esteem and love—a manly heart—A mind out treasuring the richest mine—A marvellous tongue—these made thee all thou wer!—A star, which to eternity shall shine.

\*"I know no North, no South, no East, no West—nothing

but my country."-H. Clay.

Emigration from Ireland.

[From the Galway Packet, March 23.]

The last American mail brought the sum of £500 to the little village of Ballyvaughan, which is situate in the County Gare, on the opposite side of the bay of Galway. We have heard that this large sum has been sent home for the purposes of emigration, so that the neighborhood of Ballyvaughan is likely to contribute its full contingent to the bost of emigrants which are daily rushing to wards the English ports. A few mornings past the termina at Eyre square was crowded with the relatives of the emigrants, hidding them farewell on their departure for America. In the language of a person present, when describing the numbers—"it was like a fair." The trougth and hope of Ireland are so rapidly passing away with the contribute of the lands will not remain to this the soil.

Felzure of a Portuguese Slaver by the Demican Government.

[From the Lordon Daily News, March 24.]

Sarro Domisoo, Feb 20—Some short time since the Portuguese schooner Ceres, a well-known slaver, and companion of the Venus, presented herself at Curacao. Her true nature was immediately suspected; but the local government, in spite of existing treaties, satisfied itself with warning her off. She proceeded now to Porto Plata, the northern scaport of the Dominican republic, with intentions to await there a new equipment from Trinidad de Cuba. However, the authorities of that small place acted with most praiseworthy zeal and energy. As soon as she was suspected, General Pelletier, the Commandant of Arma, visited her, and his suspicions being confirmed, she was laid under an embargo, although one of the Spanish mercantile houses established there endeavored to facilitate the vessel's escape during night. The supreme government of the republic, having received information of these circumstances, despatched one of their men of war to Porto Plata, and conveyed the Ceres to the city of Santo Domingo, where the master and his crew were arraigned before the Supreme Court, and found guilty of having been engaged in the traffic of slaves, declared piracy by the laws of the republic. The captain, who calls himself Tomassini, has been sentenced with his mate and pilot, to two years prison, and the rest of the crew to one year. The vessel is claimed by the Dominican government as a prize.

The proceedings of the court, which are voluminous, have been published, and it is much to be regretted that Senor José Maria Pando, commercial agent of the Spanish government at Curacoa, occupies such a questionable place in these proceedings. Ameng the papers, a letter from that functionery was found, informing Senor Augustin Ginebra, merchant at Porto Plata, "that the Ceres proceeded to Porto Plata, with the object of awaiting orders from the owners in Trinidad de Cuba, and that meanwhile Senor Ginebra was to make the requisite advances."

meanwhile Senor Ginebra was to make the requisite advances."

The Dominican government deserve great praise for the decision with which they acted in this difficult and delicate question which the government at Curacoa, much to the regret of philanthropists, seemed to shun, and rather preferred to let the dangerons slaver continue her criminal course, sithough she was under the guns of the fort, than take any responsibility upon themselves in the matter. Senor José Maria Pando plays a part in this drama which is not to be envied.

The Dominicians celebrated, on the 15th of February, the inauguration of General Santana, their liberator from Haytien yoke, as President. This gentleman is generally beloved, and the friends of the republic promise themselves a true patriotic administration, without French or any other predilections.

The heaith of the port had much improved, and that scourge, "the black vomit," seems to have left Santo Domingo. The French man-of war steamer La Vedette is in port.

A commercial treaty between the King of Denmark and the Doninician republic has been ratified and exchanged, and is now the law.

and is now the law.

Pactific Declaration of the Merchants and Bankers of London Towards France.

[From the London Daily News of March 24]
Annexed is a copy of a "declaration" bearing upon the international relations between France and England, which has during the last few days been extensively signed in nearly every part of the city. The signatures embrace the names of the lord mayor, several of the representatives of the city of London in Parliament, the Governor of the Bank of England, and many of the leading bankers, merchants, and brokers; so that the document may be regarded as sne invested with peculiar significance, from the strong testimony which it bears to the friendly feeling existing in the minds of the mercantile classes of this country towards the French nation at large. We find, however, that the allusion to the tone adopted by the press in relation to French matters is very variously construed by the subscribers to this friendly declaration, and that many men, equally remarkable for their eminent position and consistency of character, have objected to join in it on account of the slur upon the press which appears to be embodied in the phrase in question. The journals which denounced Louis Napoleon did so on the ground that he had betrayed the nation which had trusted him. No English journal has ever uttered a word against the people of France. They are our neighbors and our brothers in civilization and commerce, and the English newspapers, when denouncing the hero of the coup détau, expressed warm sympathy with the French nation.

DECLARATION OF THE MERCHANTS, BANKERS, TRADERS AND OTHERS, OF LONDON.

We, the moderations.

of the coup d'état, expressed warm sympathy with the French nation.

DECLARATION OF THE MERCHANTS, BANKERS, TRADERS AND OTHERS, OF LONDON.

We, the undersigned, merchants, bankers, traders, and others of London, feel ourselves called upon, at this time, publicly to express the concern with which we learn, through various channels of information that an impression exists in the minds of the people of France, that feelings of an unfriendly character are entertained towards them by the people of England. We think it right emphatically to declare, that we believe ne such feelings exist on the part of the English people towards the people of France. We believe the welfare of both nations to be closely interwoven, as well in a mutually advantageous and extending commercial intercourse, as in a common participation in all the improvements of art and science. Rejoicing in the reflection that nearly forty years have passed since the final cessation of hostilities between France and England, we record our conviction that European wars should be remembered only to be deplored, for the sacrifice of life and treasure wish which they were statended—the hindrances that interposed to all useful enterprise and social advancement—the angry and unchristian feelings which they evoked in their progress—and the heavy financial burdens which they left behind them at their close—considerations which supply the most powerful motives to every individual in the fine copean community, to avoid, and to oppose, by every means in his power, whatever may tend to cause the recurrence of such evils. We desire to remark that if in that expression of opinion on public questions, which the press of this country is accustomed to exercise, it is found occasionally to speak with apparent harshness of the government or the institutions of other States, the same is not to be understood in a spirit of national hostility, or as desiring to give offence. We feel that with the internal policy or mode of government which the French nation may think good to

the sources of social improvement for their common benefit.

Hotel Accommodation in England.

[From the London Times, March 25.]

To our judgment the whole chapter of hotel prices in England is one which inneratively requires reform. Mr. Macaulay, in describing the condition of England in the year 1685, sets forth with no small degree of unction the comforts of an English inn in those days. In the smaller villages he speaks of inns such as Walton has described—Where the brick foor was swept clean, where the walls were stuck round with ballade, where the sheets smelt of lavender, and where a blazing for a cup of good ale, and a dish of trouts fresh from the brock, were to be procured at a small charge. At the inver houses of entertainment were to be found beds hung with silk, shoice cookery, and claret equal to the best which was drank in London. The fine keepers too, it was said, were not like other innkeepers. On the continent the landlord was the tyrant of those who crossed the threshold. In England he was a servant.

Now all this is reversed. There is no part of civilized Europe—and by the use of the term we would simply exclude some northern and eastern districts, and the Spanish Peninsula generally—in which the accommodation at hotels is not infinitely superior and infinitely more economical than in England. Even while we write, recollections of incurious evenings in France, Belgium, on the Rhine, in the larger towns of Germany and Italy, and on the Swiss lakes, rise before our memory, and we turn with a shudder to our own villanous English caravansaries, with their dingy rooms, their "stuffy" beds, their tough, half done mutton, their half raw or sodden vegetables, their moisy, dirty, greedy servants, and their enough, their moisy, dirty, greedy servants, and their enough memory and we turn with a shudder to our own villanous English caravansaries, with their dingy rooms, their "stuffy" beds, their tough, half done mutton, their half raw or sodden vegetables, their moisy, dirty, greedy servants, and their

Foreign Theatricals.

Mrs. Macready died at Eristel on Tuesday evening, March 15, somewhat suidenly. She was the widow of the late Mr. Macready, for many years the popular manager of the Bristol and Ralt theatres, to which she succeeded, and which she has since carried on at intervals with varied success. Mrs. Macready was an actress of more than average ability.

France has just lost another of her great comic actors in M. Brunet, who died quietly at fontainebleau, agest eighty eight years, about the middle of March.

Luchesi, the well known Italian tenor, has, we hear, been engaged for Covent Garden.

To the list of operas advertized in last year's prospect

neen engaged for Covent Garden.

To the list of operas advertized in last year's prospectus as constituting the immediately available repertoire at the Italian opera, London, there have been added:—"Martiri," by Bonizetti; "Faust," by Spohr, and "Pietro il Grande," by Jullien—thus aweiling the number to thirtynine.

Miss Emma Gandolfi, an English lady, is announced to appear in "Belly," at the Theatre Nuovo, Naples. Mr. Charles Braham is singing with much success in Sielly.

Signor Marras gives a concert during the present month at Naples.

Verdi's "Bigoletta" has been prohibited in Naples, on account of the story.

The opera season ended at St. Peteraburg on the 25th March. During the performance of "La Sonnambula," on the 21st, for the benefit of Madame Viardot, the Emperor left his box and wont on to the stage at the end of the second act, to congratulate the eminent songstress on her success. He then offered ber his arm, and conducted her to the Imperial box to present her to the Empress and the Grand Duchesses. The enthusiasm of the public extended to such a degree that Madame Viardot was recalled twenty times. The Emperor also presented her with a magnificent ornament.

Mr. Allerofe gave a "grand farewell performance" at

magnificent ornament.

Mr. Allerofe gave a "grand farewell performance" a:
Exeter Hall, London, March 21st.

Exeter Hall, London, March 21st.

An audience attracted, March 21st, by the second performance of the "Lobgesang" of Mendelssohn and the "Requiem" of Mozatt, was the largest that has for a long time assembled in Exeter Hall, London.

The first concert of the Royal Academy of Music, "for the exhibition of the students," took place on Saturday, March 10th, at the Hanover square Rooms, London, before a very full audience.

The fourteenth anniversary festival of the Royal General Theatrical Fund of London was held on Monday, 21st

of March, at the London Tavern, the Hon. P. Berkeley, M. P., in the chair. The amount of donations received was about \$400, of which £100 was the subscription of the Queen.

Mesers. Puzzi, Robinson and Nugent, with other gentlemen of capital, have secured the opening of Her Majesty's Theatre, London, by releasing the establishment from its difficulties.

jesty's measure. London, by receasing meast severity on Mr. Sims Reeves was visited with great severity on Monday night, March 21, by the public, in consequence of being unable to sing some of the pieces set down for him in the programme of Mr. Allcroft's concert at Eveler Hall, London, and also in that of a concert at Sadlers Wells Theatre. A medical certificate showed that Mr. R had been very ill, and could not possibly appear.

A new play, called the "Slave Hunt," founded upon the incidents in Uncle Tom's Cabin, was brought out at the Queen's Theatre, Dublin, on Easter Monday.

Markets.

A. DENNISTOUR AND CO'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL Thursday, March 24, 1853.

The demand for money continues very considerable, owing to the general activity of trade, and the enhancement in the value of nearly all commodities and of wages; but the supply is equal to the demand, and the market is easy at former rates. Early in the week some apprehension of political embarrassment, arising out of the state of affairs in Turkey, caused a decline in consols to 99 a 99 a, from which they have since rallied to 99 a 14.

The Manchester market is quiet. Fine counts of yarn, No. 80 and upwards, are in demand, and prices of these continue rather to harden. The medium and the lower Nos. are the turn easier.

COTON.—Since our last weekly report the business done in cotton has been on a moderate scale, the daily sales being about 6,000 or 7,000 bales. Cotton is freely offered, prices remain about the same as on Friday last; if there is any change, it is in favor of the buyers. The market closes without animation. No business will be done here in cotton to morrow, (Good Friday.) nor on Saturday. The week's sales amount to 43,540 bales, including 2,920 on speculation and 8,420 for export. The imports are only 9,386 bales, the wind having been easterly. We quote:

Fair. Middling.

Orleans. 65,4. 55,4.

CORN.—He market is insainmate, but prices are without material change. The weather continues wintry.

Western canal flour, bld. 23s. 6d. a 24s. 3d. Baltimore and Philadelphia do. 24s. a 25s. 6d. Sour do. 21s. a 22s. 6d.

White U. S. wheat, 70 lb. 7s. a 7s. 31. Red and mixed do. 6s. 6d. a 7s. 7s. 31. Red and mixed do. 6s. 6d. a 7s. 7s. 31. Red and mixed for turpentine are worth 63s. per cwt. Turpentine.—Nothing doing. Spirits of turpentine are worth 63s. per cwt. Turbentine.—Nothing doing. Spirits of turpentine are worth 63s. per cwt. Turbentine.—Nothing domains and a 25s. to 53s. per cwt. that are pool in has improved in price, 38s. to 39s. per cwt. thaving been paid. Rice.—The sales of Carolina have been about 60 tierces, a

3d. to 22s. 6d. per cwt. Dyewoods.—The market keeps steady. Campacaty logwood brings 28 10s. per ton. Honduras £6 10s., and St. Domingo £6 to £6 5s per ton. Very little doing in other kinds of dyewoods.

BARING BROTHERS AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.
LONDOX, March 24, 1852—5 P.M.
The colonial and foreign produce markets closed this afternoon for the Easter holidays, and will not reopen till the 30th instant. We have had a good demand throughout the week for most articles. Coffee is 1s. dearer. Cotton firm. Breadstuffs remain dull. Money has been in active demand, but the bank rate of discount remains the same; the bu Bon by last week's return amounted to £18,978,310, or an increase of £58,998 on the provious one. Consols leave of 99% for money.

AMEHCAN STOCKS are without much variation, in moderate demand, and but little doing.

COCHINGAL is firmer. 126 bags Honduras at auction have brought 3s. 4d. 4s. 3d. for silver, with black at 4s. 2d. a 4s. 7d. 137 bags Teneriffe, ordinary to good, 4s. 2d. 4s. 7d. 137 bags reneriffe, ordinary to good, 4s. 2d. 4s. 7d. 137 bags reneriffe, ordinary to good, 4s. 2d. 4s. 7d. swile 7 bags ordinary Mexican black were bought at 4s.

Cocoa quiet, and 320 bags Trinidad at auction, have been mostly bought in from 33s. a 37s. for good grey to middling red.

Corres.—At the Trading Company's second sale, which took place at Rotterdam on the 17th inst., the whole quantity (152,057 bags) sold with much briskness from 29½ to 36 cents; and the advices subsequently received from Hamburg and Antwerp notice extensive transactions at improved rates. With us an animated demand has prevailed, particularly for native Ceylon, of which 16,000 bags have changed hands from 48s. a 48s. 6d. for d4s. At public sale 430 casks 230 bags plantation Ceylon have prevailed, particularly for native Ceylon, of which 16,000 bags have changed hands from 4ss. a 48s. 6d. for d4s. At public sale 430 casks 230 bags plantation Ceylon have party found buyers at rather higher prices; while 700 bags native, and 600 bags Costa Rica,

117 packages gum damar brought 85s. a 96s.; 65 cases inferior Benjamin, 20s. a 100s.; 17 cases Cape aloes, 42s. 6d. a 41s.; 150 cases Manlla gum copal sold at 49s. a 83s.; beeswax firm; Jamaica saraaparilla bought in at 3s. 10d. Henry.—St. Petersburg clean £39; Manlla, dull, at £37 a £44; 21 bales China sold at £19 10s. a £21 10s.; Jute in fair demand, at £17 a £21.

INDIGO.—Prices of East India are firmly maintained, with a fair general inquiry. 780 serons Guatemala at auction yesterday sold briskly from 3s. a 6s. for low lean Cortes to real fine Flora, being 2d. a 6d. dearer. The Trading Company's spring sales, to take place at Amsterdam and Rotterdam on 28th April and 2d May respectively, will only consist of 2,060 picula sgainst 3,317 piculs in 1851. Incon.—In the iron trade there is a good business doing in common bars, at £8 10s., and rails at £9 per ton, free on board in Wales. Scotch pig has declined to 53s., cash, for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

Lard is dull at 50s. a 54s. for Western.

Lard is quiet at our last quotations.

Linezh Cakes in limited retail demand at the previous currency.

Ons.—Scorp maintained at £21 a £92; Southern hald.

LINERD CARS in limited retail demand at the previous currency.

OILS—Sperm maintained at £91 a £92; Southern held at £33 a £36; cod £34; pale seal £34 10s.; olive £64 a £70; palm 33s. a 33s. 6d.; cocoanut 37s. 6d a 41s.; foreign rape, brown 34s. 6d., refined 37s.; linseed has fallen to £9s. for present delivery, but we close more firmly thereat.

Rich is dull, and again 3d. a 6d. cheaper. 2.260 bags Bengal have been sold at 10s. a 11s. 6d. for middling to fine white, while 2.000 bags good pinty Madras were taken in at 10s., and 2.250 bags good white Java partly realized from 11s. 9d. a 12s.

Saltiferre is 6d. dearer. We now quote Bengal 25s. a 30s., with sales of 1.400 bags, from £8s. 6d. a 30s. for 6½ lbs. to £34 lbs. refraction; 2.050 bags Madras, (13 lbs. refraction,) held for £5s. 6d. Nitrate soda £1s. in small parcels; 19s. asked for arrival.

Spalier dull at £22 on the spot, and £21 10s. for Spring. Sheet line £30 a £31.

Skeds.—Lineed and rape are both difficult of sale at our late quotation.

Sheet sinc £30 a £31.

SEROS.—Linced and rape are both difficult of sale at our late quotation.

SPICES —We notice sales of 729 bags black pepper at 35%d a 33%d, for Batavia, with good half heavy Malabar at 33%d, 30 boxes Batavia nutmegs at 2s. 8d, a 2s. 9d, for fair brown; 6 cases mace at 2s. 8d, a 2s. 9d, and 100 bags rough African ginger at 26s. 6d.

SUGAR.—The supply of West India has become so much reduced that the sales during the week do not exceed 650 hhds., for which very full prices have been obtained. Of Mauritius, Maaras and Bengal, 31,280 bags have been offered at public sale, which were only partly realized, and in many instances at a reduction of 6d, per out. Refined continues in good request, and stock of good small. The only transaction reported privately is a mixed cargo of 3,620 boxes Havana (No. 9 to 19), at 23s. 3d., alloat, for Antwerp. In Holland some sales of Java are reported at prices 1f. under the currency of the Trading Company's late sale; but in the other near continental ports prices are fully supported and stocks much reduced.

Tatlow quiet at 44s. 6d. on the spot, and 44s. 9d. a

uced.

TALLOW quiet at 44s. 6d. on the spot, and 44s. 9d. a
5s. for last three months.

Tra.—Holders are quite firm, but there has not been such deing this week. Common congou firm at 10) d.

much deing this week.

Tin.—Banca quiet at 118s. a 120s. Straits 116s. a 117s. British without alteration. Tin plates are dull; l.C. coke 27s., I.C. charcoal 35s.

TCHPENTINE.—Rough dull at 13s. Spirits, British, 57s.

WHALEBONE.—We quote polar £175, southern £160.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, April 10-6 P. M. Quotations for stocks current at the close of the market yesterday, compared with those ruling at the close of the previous week, show, on the whole, decline. The market was generally lower. Within the past day or two there has been an upward movement, and prices closed yesterday better than they opened on Monday last. We have been rather suspicious of this improvement, and have considered it of a temporary, artificial character, entirely. We could see no good reason for the advance, and therefore look upon it as one of those spasmodic efforts of holders so frequently made during a dull. heavy market. The slight let up in the money market towards the close of the week may have been the principal cause of the improvement in fancy stocks, but it was hardly sufficient to warrant such a sudden and decided movement. It has, however, been about as shortlived as we anticipated. We should not be surprised to see nearly all the fancies lower this week than they have been at any time within the past month. There is no support

to the market. A slight advance one day is lost the next. Outsiders are particularly cautious, and keep aloof from the street. The brokers are loaded down with fancy stocks of all kinds, and there is no demand for them beyond their own circle. So long as this state of things lasts, any permanent improve-

ment in prices is entirely out of the question. The exportation of specie from this port last week, and for the year, up to April 9th, inclusive, has been

as annexed:

Suprements of Specia from the Post of New
Serig Vesta Ellen, Port au Prince, specie....
Schr Euphenia, Porto Cabello and Laguayra, specie...do., do., Am. gold.
Steamship Asia, Liverpool, Am. gold...do. do. gold bars...do. do. gold dast...
Brig Putnam, Savanilla and Carthagena, five france. 3,482 00 4,074 00 50,000 00 86,150 00 10,000 00 101,802 59 Francis.
Brig Milson, Port au Prince, Am. gold....
Steamer Merlin, St. Thomas, do.
Steamer Franklin, Havre, do.
do. do gold dust and bars...
do. co. specie.... Total April 2 to April 9..... \$330,788 59 2,474,680 50 Total for 1863......\$2 806,469 69

This is considerably larger than usual. It was later than this last year when the heaviest shipments of the season commenced, and continued large throughout. It is our impression that a similar movement will soon commence for this year. In April, 1852, the exportation of specie amounted to only \$200,266, in May it was nearly two millions, and in June upwards of three millions. It would be very extraordinary if large shipments of the precious metals were withheld much longer.

Four hundred shares of the stock of the North

Carolina Copper Company will be offered for sale at auction, by Mr. S. Draper, on Monday, at the Mer-chants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock.

The Supreme Court of Connecticut have placed

the limitation at six months from the 21st March for the presentation of claims against the Woodbury Bank, which recently failed. The claims must be furnished to Edward A. Phelps, of Colebrook, Thomas Bull, of Woodbury, or George C. Woodruff, of Litchfield.

The amount of coal sent from the Cumberland coal region for the week ending April 2d was, by railroad 5,406 tons, by canal 4,204 tons-total for the week 9,610 tons; against 9,995 tons the week previous, showing a falling off of 385 tons for the week. For the year by railroad 61,517 tons, by canal 21,929 tens-total for the year 83,446. The lack of cars for transportation by railroad still continues and probably will throughout the season. The canal is in good boating order, and the returns of the week show a small increase of business.

The Cumberland Miner's Journal of the 7th inst. says:-"The Legislature of Virginia has chartered a railroad from Paddytown, on the Baltimore and Ohio road, to Strasburg, on the Manassas Gap road. This road will connect with the George's Creek road, giving the coal of the Westernport district an outlet to tidewater at Alexandria, with about fifty miles less railroad transportation than by the Baltimore and Ohio road. This new road is of the highest importance to the coal interests of that district, as affording a cheap transportation for the valuable coal which underlies it. Transportation is so important an element in the cost of marketing soal that a small saving per ton in the aggregate produces great results. The capital stock of the Manassas Coalfield Railroad Company is \$3,000,000, and they are authorized to borrow money to the ex-tent of one-half this amount. The road will, in fact, be an extension of the Manassas Gap road to the Cumberland coal region at and near Westernport. The parties interested in this project are, also, to a considerable extent, interested in the Parker Vein Coal Company. A corps of engineers are already on the ground."

The number of canal boats towed from Havre de Grace to Philadelphia and Baltimore in each of the

ast four years has been a	s follows :—
'ear.	Philadelphia. Baltimor
849	2,626 1,56
850	
851	2,933 2,04
852	2,899 2,41
It appears by this the	at the trade to Baltimor

through the tidewater canal increases yearly. A Russian official document just issued gives the following interesting statistics of the coinage and

the following interesting statistics of the coinage and currency of that empire:—

From 1826 to 1831, the total value of the gold and silver mined in the country was 285,769,000 silver rubles, the ruble being about 75 cents. During the same time there was imported the amount of 189,285,000 rubles, while only 48,350,000 were exported; this leaves a total of the precious metal introduced into the country and remaining there of 426,714,000 of which 426,625,000 have been sent to the mint at St. Petersburg. Of this sum 340,000, 600 rubles have been coined for circulation, 1,707,000 ing there of 426,714,000 of which 426,625,000 have been sent to the mint at St. Petersburg. Of this sum 340,000, 600 rubles have been coined for circulation, 1,707,000 been converted into medals, and 39,462,000 into ingots. But this does not give the total of the money in circulation. We must add to the amount given above as coined the amount in circulation prior to 1826. From 1664 to 1762, there were coined 2,445,000 rubles in gold and 59,135,000 in silver, a total of 92,880,000, all of which has since been withdrawn from circulation. During the reign of Catharine II., from 1796 to 1891, 5,5038,000 were coined in gold and 70,941,000 is silver; total 86,879,000. Under Paul, from 1796 to 1801, 2,169,000 in gold and 10,018,000 in silver, or in all 12,187,000; of these two reigns the gold coinage has been almost entirely withdrawn from circulation because the coins were intrinsically worth more than their nominal value. Of the silver about one third, or 27,000,000 rubles, remain in circulation. During the reign of Alexander, from 1801 to 1826, 43,146,000 rubles were coined in gold and 110,294,000 in silver, giving a total of 153,419,000. About 11,000,000 of the gold and 37,000,000 of the silver of this reign remain in circulation. During the reign of the present Emperor Nicholas, about one-third of the gold coined, or 75,000,000, and one-sixth of the silver, or 14,000,000, has been withdrawn. The grand result arrived at is, that there is at persent in circulation within the empire no less than 340 millions of rubles, minus the 100 millions deposited as security at the bank, which leaves 240 millions, cr about 180 millions of rubles, minus the 100 millions deposited as security at the bank, which leaves 240 millions, cr about 180 millions of subles, minus the 100 millions deposited as security at the bank, which leaves 240 millions, cr about 180 millions of subles, minus the 100 millions deposited as security at the bank, which leaves 240 millions, cr about 180 millions of subles, minus the 100 millions deposited a

rance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. The anthracite coal trade is gradually increasing. The Reading Railroad Company brought down, for the week ending on Thursday, 24,195 tons, and for the year, 352,651 tons, which is some 40,000 less than last year to the same time. The Schuylkill Navigation Company

time last year.

The Board of Directors of the Mechanics' Bank, of Augusta, Georgia, have declared a dividend of six dollars per share out of the profits of the past six months; and the Bank of Brunswick, Georgia, five dollars per

brought down, for the week, 16,256 tons, and for the season, 47,539 tons-2,261 tons less than to the same

The Board of Directors of the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad Company some time ago appointed a committee to examine and report on the proposals of interested parties in towns and town sites deemed suitable for the terminus of the road on the Gulf coast. The com mittee have reported, after a careful examination of all the facts submitted, and an investigation of the beneats, present or prospective, likely to accrue to the company in favor of the settlement on the northeastern end of Ma sgorda, or St. Joseph's Island, known as Saluria, as the most suitable point for the terminus. The committee, in their report, say of this point that "the greater depth of water, and superior advantages, as a sheltered harbor for vessels of every class, in all seasons, give it claims superior to all other points on Matagorda Bay, and entitle it to be considered, at no distant day, the emporium of Western Texas. "

The one hundred shares of Market Bank sold at auction yesterday, brought 197%, instead of 101%, as re-

The receipts of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, for the month of March, 1853, amounted to \$31,670 02, against \$15,740 24 for the same month in 1852, showing an increase of \$15,929 77 this year.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department has

given notice that the bonds and mortgages deposited by the Farmers' Bank of Onondaga County, as security for is circulating notes, will be offered at public sale, at the sapitol in Albany, at noon of the 20th inst. The mortgages are thirteen in number, all on lands in the town of Holland, Erie county.

The earnings of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad

Company in March, 1853, were \$38,743 68; corresponding

period last year, \$17.031 75-increase in March, 1853 \$21,711 93;—receipts for first quarter of I853, \$96,133 72; same time in 1852, \$37,763 34—increase first three months of 1853, \$58,370 88.

The receipts of the Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Railroads for the month of March, 1853. amounted to \$86,866 50. The total earnings for the first three months of the present year amounted to

\$195,500 50, of which \$142,934 50 was from passengers and mails, and \$52,566 from freight. The prospectus of the Feather River Land and

attention, and there is very little doubt but that the twenty-five thousand shares reserved for this market will be taken as soon as offered. For the purpose of giving those contemplating an interest in this com-pany all the information that can be obtained, from reliable sources, we annex extracts from the survey of the estate made by Nicholas Grey. Esq., under orders from the government of the United States. The survey gives a description of each lot. We se-

lect the most important:—

Let No. 14 constains 380 acres, very broken and much like lot No. 13 Opposite this lot are the works of the West Branch I ammire and irrigating Company; the Company intend to dam the river at this point, take out all the gold in the bottom of the stream below, and turn the stream through a tunnel into the plains to the southwest, which, if carried out, will prove of great and durable service to a wast extent of arabble land, now useless nearly for the want of moisture, and will be a very good and permanent investment for that or any other company, as the whole of the great valley of Feather river on this side would be purchasers of the water, which could be conveyed to every man's farm, and also enable miners to wash out the gold which is to be found throughout all this estate of yours, and in the plains to your west some distance.

Lot No. 23 contains 470 acres west of Spring Valley Branch. The land in this lot is tolerably even, gently rolling, with pine and oak timber; east of the creek the land is very broken. The great quartz bearing gold mountain is in part of this lot, and near the southeast corner comes in the North Fork of Feather river and the embryo town of Mugginsville is to be seen. The miners in the river doing well, I believe.

Lot No. 25 contains 385 acres, surface, soil and timber—say pine and oak—the same as the lot No. 24. There are two mills, water power, for pounding the golden quariz, adjoining the western portion of this lot; its in gold quartz mountains. The western portion is gently rolling, with pine and oak, some quartz rock appears above the surface in different places. The wostern boundary of the grant runs along Fair View valley.

Lot No. 27 contains 441 acres, very similar to the lot preceding in soil, surface and value. The lilinois and Visconsin quartz pounding steam mill is in successful operation in this lot. There are about fifty acres good rich valley land on this tact.

Lot No. 20 contains 450 acres. The whole of this lot is quite broken; pine and

quantities.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of articles, other than dry goods, imported into

value of articles, o	ther tha	n dry goods, importe	ed into
this port during	the wee	k ending and inc	luding
Friday, April 8, 1			
		resident and the section of the	
	T OF NEW	YORK-WEEKLY IMPO	
Quantil	y. Val. \$1,233	Quantity.	
Reads 26	\$1,233	Indigo 60	\$9,305
Books 23	5,618	Instruments-	
Bottles	130	Mathemat'l. 5	2,070
Brushes 13 Buttons 37	3,861	Musical 15 Surgical 1	3,196
	1,587	Surgical 1 Jewelry 37	18,925
	436	Jewelry 37 Leather 12 Boots & sh's 6	3,905
Cheese 10 China ware 7	1 055	Boots & sh's 6	973
Cients 205	1,055 71,729 2,063	Dres'd skins 83	10 220
Cigars 305 Coal1,043 Coffee 15 159	2 063	Undres'd do. —	10,229 87,598
Coffee 15,159	154,217	Liquors 12	3,905
Corks 403	8,769	Brandy 2,594	96,850
Corkwood 363	2,015	Gin 215	9,287 1,141 1,805
Cor. Rings 1	238	Rum 41	1.141
Cotton 75	2,830	Litho, stones, 74	1,805
Drugs-	120000000000000000000000000000000000000	Lumber-deal 44%	112
Alkali 20	397	Knees 305	153
Anniseed 40	696	Laths 31536	162
Argols 8	720	Macaroni 340	520
Arrow root 67	1,175 736	Marble 82	3,397
Bal, Capaiva 61 Bic. Soda 200	736	Mare's grease. 250	7,133
Bic. Soda 300	1,132	Metals—	- maraner
ElchFowders 75	966	Brass goods. 1	210
Bronze do. 2	594	Copper 13	750
Brimstone1,934	4,230	Sheathing. 20	2,850
Cochineal 6	2.336	Per. caps 6	1,742
Creamtartar 191	29,930	Iron, tons 94	4,010
Ess. oils 63	1,200	Pig 100 R R., bars . 11,266	1,498
Com Ambia 510	1,239 1,714 22,564	Cutlant pleas 42	83,305 27,918
" Copal 47	833	Cuttery, page wa	3 070
" Senegal, 192	4,066	Guns 14 Hardware 71	3,079 20,173
" Trag 26	1,790	Needles 14	4,550
Jalap 68	4,502	Needles 14 Lead 3.776	18,339
Jalap 68 Licor. Paste 164	3,995	Plated ware 14	5,980
" Root. 138		Platina 1	760
Madder 379	1,965 78,124	Old metal	4,328
Opium 28	9,536	Steel 125	4,328 3,304
Quinine 19 Reg. antimony 19	9,536 2,270	Tin 498	8,102
Reg. antimony 19	1,626	Tin foil 3	191
Rhubarb 1	286	Tin	48,803
Soda 848	4,300	Oils, linseed 95	3,520
Sugar milk 4 Sulphur 116 Sumac 600	269	Olive3,280	9,557
Sulphur 116	2,357	Paints 20	934
Sumac 600	2,095	Paintings 7	2,034
Verdigris 16	3,686	Paper 2 Hangings 12	438
verminion =0	934	Hangings 12	2,071
Yellow berries 130	6,825	Perfumery 39 Pipes 147	5,854
Other drugs 13	246	Pipes 147	185
Dyewoods—	0.500	Port Monnaies 21	9,000
Camwood 50	2,502	Potatoes 3,424	950
Fustic 40 Logwood 108	800	Prec. stones 2 Rags 1,368	1,614
Brazilwood.2,253	1,385	Salt bunkel 0 304	23,445
Engravings 2	2,518 3,277	Salt, bushels.9,204	1,340
Fans 7	1.869	Seeds,mustard 129	4,043
Fans	1,541	Shells 138 Soap 875	2 607
Fish, mackerel 636	5,316	Sponges 25	1 790
Fruit cocon 136	2,063	Sponges 25 Stationery 16	2,607 1,790 3,074
Citron 20	631	Spices, cassia11,436	5,670
Figs 2 371	5,340	Ginger 160	1,760
Citron 20 Figs2,371 Lemons2,242	3 270	Ginger 109 Sugar 10,438	311,320
Nuts	3.580	Tea14,140	128,921
Oranges	5,981	Tobacco 734	13,223

3,771 531 615 15,058 1,006 1,640 
 Value of merchandise imported week ending April 8, 1868.
 \$1,827,780 00

 Value of drygoods
 do.
 911,007 00
 Excess of imports over exports first week

in April......\$1,275,104 00

This is much more moderate than we have previously recorded this season, and looks as though the bulk of imports for the spring had been received. Of the imports last week the principal items were—segars \$71,729; coffee \$154,217; cream of tartar \$29,930; gum arabic \$22,564; madder \$78,124; raisins \$54,386; hemp \$48,989; undressed skins \$87,598; brandy \$96,850; railroad bars \$83,305; molasses \$48,803; sugar \$311,320; teas \$128,921; watches \$80,375; wines \$31,834.

We learn that the injunction taken out against the Hillsborough Railroad has been finally dissolved. This removes the only difficulty in the way of a vigorous prosecution of the work. The whole line from Three Forks to Hillsborough, will now go forward steadily and simultaneously, until, by its completion, it consummates the union of Baltimore and Cincinnati.

The Senate of Maryland has passed the bill incorporating the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad

## CITY TRADE REPORT

Brandword. Flour—This commodity was favorably affected by the Europe's accounts, which augmented the home demand, and created a pretty brisk export inquiry, at rising rates. The day's transactions amounted to 8,560 bbls.—sour, at \$4; superfine No. 2, \$4 12½ a \$4 25; ordinary State, \$4 62½ a \$4 68½; good do., \$4 63½. Canadian, in view of the very meagre sto k and the encouraging foreign news, was held with more firmness, and above the limits of purchasers at \$5, in bond, per bbl; none sold Southern was more inquired for, and ruled higher. The day's sales included 1,100 bbls., at \$4 87½ a \$5 12½ for mixed to good; \$5 12½ a \$6 50 for favorite; and \$5 50 a \$6 50 for faney, per bbl. Rye flour was calcable and buoyant; some 140 bbls. were taken, at \$3 75 for fine, and \$4 for superfine, per barrel. Corn meal was in better supply, and rather inanimate, though held at \$3 for Jersey; \$3 37½ for Brandywine, and \$3 50 for extra State, per bbl. Wheat continued about the same, the widely variant views of factors and buyers retarding operations, which did not exceed to day 10,000 bushels handsome Western white, at \$1 22; and 2,500 do, red., at \$1 15. Rye was quiet and languid, at 10c. a \$1c. per bushel. Barley ruled the same, buyers offering 56c a 56c, and holders claiming 50c. a 70c. per bushel. None sold. Oats were in good request, and buoyant in price.

Exports from Jan 1 to April 1.

1852. 1853. Increase.

Coat.—No change occurred in anthracite. Liverpeel Orrel was in request at \$7 50, and tendered at \$6 per bushel.

Coal.—No change occurred in anthracite. Liverpeel Orrel was in request at \$7 50, and tendered at \$6 per bushel.

Imports from Jan 1 to April 1.

1852. 1853. Increase.

Cocoa was in slack demand for shipment, at 4½c. fer use of the same of

were made of 215 cases per 100 lbs.

Imports between January 1 and April 1.

1862. 1853.

| Imports between January 1 and April 1. | 1862. | 1853. | Decrease. | 1843 | 1854 | 1854 | 1854 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1 Increase. 8,414 Totals ..... 4.132 2,523 1,603 1,080 Soard There were 50 boxes Castile taken at 10 \( \){c.}

Pepper, bags 1852 1853.
Pepper, bags 8,273 20,712
Pimento, 6,560 6,596 

IN.—Banes was slowly purchased at 20c. a 30c. per lb.

Imports between Jan. 1 and April 1.

1832. 1853. Increases

Tin, slabs. 11,967 15,952 3,975

Do., boxes. 87,667 145,444 57,777

Tonacco was more inquired for. The day's sales amounted to h31 bhds. Kentucky, at 5½c. a 8c.; 450 bales Havana, at 25c. a 45c.; 30 cases Ohio, at 6½c.; and 34 Maracafbo on 'erms not made public. 

22½c. for prison, per gallon.

RECERTS OF PRODUCE.

By the Eric Rahiroad—Saturday.—128 bbls. flour, 190 rackages wheat, 12 do. sahes, 78 do. oats, 130 do. butter, 25 do. beef, 20 do. sides, 114 do. hams, 121 do. lard, 16 do. hay, 10 do. leather, 843 sides leather, 126 calves.

By the New Haven Bahroad—Fer the week.—171 packages butter, 703 do. maple sugar, 25 calves, 24 pack. ages cheese. 51 do leather, 22 do. hair, 12 do. poultry, 77 do. meat, 14 do. wool, 45 do. eggs, 23 do. apples; besides considerable merchandise.

North River Boats.—No produce down on Saturday.

Domestic Markets.

Brighton Market, April 6.—At Market 580 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working Ozen, 28 Cows and Calves, 625 Sheep, and 4,040 Swine. Prices—Beef Cattle—A further advance was realized, and we advance our quotations. Extra \$7 75 a \$6 25; first quality \$7 a \$7 50; second \$6 50 a \$6 75; third \$5 25 a \$6 25. Working Oxen—A few sales only noticed; \$78, and \$115. Cows and Calves—Sales \$24, and \$42. Sheep—Sales \$6 25, \$7 75 and \$9. Swine—A full market and plenty of buyers at prices a little less than last week. Selected lots 7e and 8c. Ohio pigs generally 03c6 or sows, 7%c for barrows. Several lots 6%c and 7%c. Old hogs 8e, 69,c and 7c. At retail from 7%c to 90.